

ship in the upper house, made it very clear that he was in favor of going the limit to kill the ship subsidy project and make the rural credits bill cost the Republican Treasury as much as possible, so that any political advantage in the situation would accrue to his party. The most definite plan yet developed by the Democratic minority is to burden the Treasury and pile on the heaviest taxes possible.

The Republican leaders both in and out of the farm bloc are fully aware of this scheme. They assert that if the farm credits bill recommended by the President falls it will be due to Democratic opposition. It is hardly probable, however, that in the face of their altruistic pretensions the Democratic leaders will carry their fight against the Republican farm credits scheme to the extent of accomplishing a defeat.

Democratic as well as Republican members of Congress are committed to the agricultural relief project recommended by the President. The fact is they are thinking of nothing else at the moment, and their chief concern is to sidetrack the ship subsidy bill to give a clear field for the farm credits plan. The indications are that the shipping bill will be shunted within the next week, despite the hope expressed by President Harding this afternoon that the bill be kept before the Senate until a decision is reached one way or the other.

Circulation of Petition.

Even while the President was communicating his wishes to the leaders of his party in the upper house the managers of the bill were circulating a petition pledging Senators to vote to replace the shipping bill with the agricultural measure. Mr. Brookhart, who already has established himself as whip of the insurgent group, announced to-night that he had obtained the signatures of fifty-four Senators—six more than enough to replace the shipping bill to the petition.

"We are proceeding entirely on non-partisan lines in our effort to give the farmers quick and practical relief," said Mr. Brookhart, "and our movement is not directed against the Administration. We are simply agreed that the farmer is in more urgent need of immediate relief than the private shipping interests."

The list of Senators pledged to vote to replace the shipping bill is said to contain the names of some who have consistently supported the policies of the Administration, but who are convinced that the subsidy measure is neither acceptable to the majority of Republican Congressional leaders nor desired by the people. The plans of the opposition to the shipping bill contemplate the launching of an effort to replace it in the next four or five days and the enactment of the farm credits bill under forced pressure before the Christmas holidays have passed.

The shipping measure encountered rough weather from the moment it was read to the Senate early this afternoon. Before Chairman Jones (Wash.) could explain its terms, which are clearly understood in Congress, Senator Simmons began his fight against it. Further attacks on it were withheld to permit Mr. Jones to enter into a detailed discussion of the measure.

To Keep Bill Under Fire.

The opposition will center their fire on it to-morrow and keep it up until a movement is made to set it aside. "The weight of Senatorial opinion is that the shipping bill will be relegated to the reserve calendar of the Senate and that it will require a great deal of pressure to revive it even after the farm credits bill has been acted on."

The Agricultural and Banking and Currency Committees are trying to recommend the Leamont farm credits bill so as to make more liberal provisions than are contained in it. The Leamont measure will probably be used as the basis for the finished product.

Estimates of the amount that will be finally decided on to help the farmer range from \$120,000,000 to \$200,000,000, the latter in the nature of a revolving fund, as suggested by Bernard M. Baruch, during a recent hearing on bills relating to the agricultural problem. It appears to be quite certain that at least \$100,000,000 will be provided to tide the farmers of the country over the period of depression.

FRENCH COUNTEY HELD ON SWINDLE CHARGE

Returned Loan With Counterfeit Bills, Victim Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 12.—Parisian society was stirred this afternoon by the arrest of Count Pierre de Naurois, prominent in financial circles, on a charge of swindling by passing 25,000 francs in counterfeit bills to a client. La Caigne, a well known manufacturer, told the police he had advanced Naurois that sum to be used in examination and purchase of graphite deposits in Madagascar. The deal not materializing, Naurois promised to return the money. While in a taxi cab with his client he handed him a roll of bills. But instead of waiting La Caigne examined them immediately and discovered they were counterfeit.

When he protested he alleges that Count de Naurois opened the cab door and escaped in a crowd. The Count this morning characterized the affair as a holdup worthy of the cinema, but refused further comment when agents of the Surete Generale arrived at his luxurious apartment in the Avenue Wagram and formally arrested him.

BANDITS GETS \$109,000 AND SHOOT ONE BANKER

\$90,000 Stolen in Kansas City, \$19,000 in Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—While the main lobby of the Live Stock Exchange Building was filled with cattle commission men and stock yards employees this afternoon three bandits shot and probably fatally wounded Thomas F. A. Henry, credit manager of the Drovers National Bank, and escaped with loot of more than \$90,000.

The robbers backed out of the lobby holding their pistols leveled at the watchers. They leaped into a large sedan car and sped away. A package of \$4,000 was recovered when the robbers dropped it in their rush to escape.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Four bandits snatched John Caldwell, a bank messenger, as he was returning from work, and escaped with \$19,000 in currency and a package of \$4,000 in cash.

Found anything? If so, see it is advertised in the Last and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

TAFT LETTER CITED AGAINST DAUGHTERY

Read as House Committee Opens Impeachment Hearings.

ATTACKS W. J. BURNS

Filed to Show His Appointment Violated Public Interest.

FIRST SESSION STORMY

Keller Wins Initial Skirmish—Wickersham to Be a Witness To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Hearings on

impeachment proceedings brought against Attorney-General Daugherty by Representative Keller (Rep. Minn.) opened to-day before the House Judiciary Committee were marked by frequent clashes between members of the committee and Jackson R. Ralston, counsel for Mr. Keller, first as to the method of procedure and second as to relevancy of testimony.

The Minnesota Representative won the first skirmish, the committee voting in executive session, after an hour and a half of wrangling in the open, to hear evidence first on three of the fourteen specifications designated by Mr. Keller instead of taking the charges up in the numerical order.

Another decision was against summoning Chief Justice Taft, whose presence had been requested by Mr. Ralston, to confirm a letter Mr. Taft wrote in 1912, while President, to the then Attorney-General, George W. Wickersham. The letter was read into the record. The committee held confirmation would be unnecessary.

Letters Read Into Evidence.

This letter and one to Mr. Taft by Mr. Wickersham constituted the principal evidence submitted to-day. Both dealt with a pardon for William J. Jones, convicted in Oregon in 1907 of alleged land frauds, and referred to alleged activities of William J. Burns, appointed last year by Mr. Daugherty as chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, in connection with the drawing of the jury in the Jones case.

The letters were introduced, Mr. Ralston explained, to support the charge that Mr. Daugherty had appointed to positions "of great importance" men who "are untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States."

The Wickersham letters set forth that Mr. Burns, then employed by the Government under Francis J. Heney as special prosecutor in the land fraud cases, obtained a list of prospective jurors in the trial of the Jones case, the 5,000 names had been found satisfactory from his standpoint these names had been allowed to stand.

President Taft, in replying to Mr. Wickersham and approving a pardon for Jones, declared the methods described constituted "the most barefaced and unfair use of all the machinery for drawing a jury" which had been disclosed during the trial. He added that this condition "gives sufficient reason to justify a pardon" for Jones as well as justifying a condemnation of the methods of Heney and Burns.

BURNS DENTED CHARGES.

Paul Howland of Cleveland, as personal counsel for Mr. Daugherty, developed for James A. Finch, pardon attorney for the Department of Justice, that Mr. Burns and Mr. Heney had denied the charges. Mr. Finch testified that Judge Gilbert, who presided at the trial, had denied the charges but Mr. Ralston declared the records of the Department of Justice would show that the Judge subsequently had changed his opinion.

Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Gompers are to testify. Mr. Ralston asked that they be summoned for to-morrow. He also requested that Chairman McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Thomas Stephenson, attorney for the Railroad Firemen, and Oscar J. Horne, counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, be summoned for the same time as witnesses on the specification alleging a failure by Mr. Daugherty to enforce the safety appliance laws.

NEAR EAST RELIEF MAN GIVES LIFE FOR OTHERS

Victim of Pneumonia After Rescuing Orphans in Anatolia

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—A wireless dispatch from the destroyer Edsall, stationed at Samsun, to the "ear East Relief headquarters here announces the death from pneumonia at Marsovan of George Williams, one of the relief organization directors. He was formerly United States Vice-Consul at Milan. His home was in Foxburg, Pa.

Mr. Williams was stricken while rescuing orphans in the interior of Anatolia and bringing them to the Black Sea for removal by water to Europe. His last achievement was the conveying of several thousand parentless children from Beirut to Constantinople. This work, which has been assumed entirely by sympathetic Americans like Mr. Williams, is invariably attended by danger, hardship and exposure. Although Mr. Williams was of frail physique, he insisted on trudging several hundred miles, often through knee deep snow and bitter cold, at the head of great caravans of children. On the way to Samsun with the last detachment he led he fell victim to exposure and exhaustion. A courier was sent overland to Harput, 200 miles distant, for an American doctor, but lost his way in a blizzard.

STUDENTS HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Irving La Montagne, 11, of 224-A Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, and Herbert Donald, 15, of 723 Russell street, Brooklyn, were seriously burned yesterday by the explosion of acids they were mixing in the laboratory of the Brooklyn Technical High School, Seventh avenue and Fifth street. The youths are first year students, and officials said, had no right to enter the laboratory.

FOUND ANYTHING? If so, see it is advertised in the Last and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

1,500 Birds Will Sing For the Championship

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Seeking the bird in the world, delegates of the International Birders Association, meeting here this week, will select from 1,500 pedigreed songsters, among which are the champion singers of England, Germany, the United States and Canada.

L. B. Minges of Binghamton, N. Y., sent eight prize birds, one of them being Kammerer, which was adjudged the finest singer at the New York bird show last year. An English bird fancier, William Hazelton of Liverpool, sent twenty singers in a crate, which was twenty-three days en route to this country.

FARM-LABOR PARLEY SHY ON THIRD PARTY

Cleveland Conference Leaves Problem to State Organizations.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—The conference for progressive political action to-day postponed the formation of any third party. It completed a program under which the labor unions, farmers' organizations and other elements are to form bodies in the States, leaving to these State organizations to decide whether they will work through either the Democratic or Republican party or form an independent organization for the particular State.

The conference adopted a platform outlining the things for which it will work. Half of this platform includes the legislative program which already has been endorsed by the insurgent bloc in Congress.

To this platform, the conference added planks on the coal mine situation, child labor, amnesty for political prisoners, guarding of civil liberties in the United States, definition of the rights of organized labor to stop such attacks as have been recently made by injunction and otherwise and denouncing a policy of "financial imperialism."

The conference refused to admit delegates of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers League, on the ground that those bodies were not in harmony with the aims of the conference.

The conference adjourned to-night with expressions from its guiding spirit that a beginning had been made toward the chief aim of the conference, amalgamation of varied groups of workers for the benefit of a national political unit which could make its votes felt in elections.

Peasants frankly admitted that the organization was only on paper and that the results could be made only by the amount of work the State organizations are able to do.

The platform, to which will be added the planks already cited, is as follows: "Resolved, that we will work for the repeal of the Norris-Sinclair corporation bill, designed to increase prices for farmers and reduce prices consumers pay for farm products and the creation of an independent system of food products credits."

Increased tax rates on large incomes and inheritances, and payment of a soldiers' bonus by restoring the tax on excess profits.

4. Enactment of the Norris-Sinclair consumers and producers' financing corporation bill, designed to increase prices for farmers and reduce prices consumers pay for farm products and the creation of an independent system of food products credits.

5. Increased tax rates on large incomes and inheritances, and payment of a soldiers' bonus by restoring the tax on excess profits.

6. Legislation providing minimum standards of employment for women; equality for women and men while improving existing political, social and industrial standards, and State action to secure the maximum benefit of the Federal maternity and infancy act.

The platform also contains the following: "Resolved, that the Conference for Progressive Political Action, as a leading factor in securing the election of progressive United States Senators and members of the House, request such members to act as a people's bloc and to work for the people's progressive program and that the chairman and secretary of this conference call such members together as soon as the new Congress convenes to organize them for effective action."

OPPOSITION TO BUTLER APPOINTMENT WEAKENS

Rail Valuation Body Not to Aid Fight Against Him.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Friends of Pierce Butler, twice nominated by President Harding to be an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, won a victory to-day when they succeeded in blocking a move to have the valuation committee of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners join the opposition to his confirmation by the Senate.

John E. Benton, counsel for the association, announced after a long meeting of that body, that a neutral attitude would be maintained.

Senator-elect Shipstead, leading the fight against the confirmation of Mr. Butler, was much disappointed. One of his main charges is that Mr. Butler carried France and its part of Europe through wars for independence and it is thought that you can do something for them, as has been done for you, my friends. It is for you to judge.

"I end by this simple word, which I have repeated very often and which I want you to ponder: 'A nation cannot be great one day and small another.' As he finished Clemenceau turned away, and seeing Charles M. Schwab threw both arms around him.

At the guest table, in addition to Mr. Clemenceau, M. Jusserand and Mr. Wilson were Mrs. Jusserand, Mrs. A. M. Dike, Miss Anne Morgan, Gilbert Montague, J. Pierpont Morgan, Commander Alvin Owsley and George W. Wickersham. The company numbered about 2,500.

As Clemenceau left the table and passed through a lane opened for him everybody clapped and the applause continued until he was out of sight.

"TIGER" FAILS TO FIND WAVERLY PLACE HOME Gives Up Quest and Goes to Visit Tigers at Zoo.

The astonishing M. Clemenceau, upon his arrival from Chicago yesterday, insisted upon straightway trying to find his old home in "Seventh street" and then going to the Bronx Zoo "to see my friends the tigers." His friends had feared that he might break down under the strain of his 3,500 mile speaking tour. It was even predicted, when he started out on November 23, that an ambulance might be required when he returned.

But the Chicago train came into the Pennsylvania Terminal, and out walked Clemenceau, no younger, it is true, but insisting that he felt better than when he set forth.

"Tired?" he said, on the way to New York, to newspaper men who had accompanied him, "I am not tired. I feel better than when I left France. I'll tell you, it must be the American grapefruit. And then those American eggs of the colors. I permit myself four yellow eggs and three white ones, and if the colors get mixed up that is a terrible thing, you may be sure."

The Tiger refused to be serious. When asked for his view of the effects of his tour on public opinion, he said that he was not for him to judge but for Americans, and he added that some things were hard to determine, as for example the sex of a baby before it is born.

He was met at the station by Col. E. M. House and Elsie Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Clemenceau was accompanied from Chicago by Bernard M. Baruch, Stephen Bonsal, his traveling companion; his secretary, Louis Lefevre, and, of course, the admirable valet, Albert Boulin. Col. House and Mr. Baruch suggested a rest, but no Clemenceau must go immediately and see if the house he lived in from 1885 to 1888 was still there. It was, he said, "in Seventh street near Sixth avenue," and if it now stood he would recognize it. There is no Seventh street, but he was told that Waverly place was part of Seventh street at the time of his New York residence.

The party alighted from automobiles beneath the elevated railroad in Sixth avenue and Clemenceau, pointing with his cane, started westward in Waverly place toward Washington square. But that made no sense if I should say so, from my very pleasant seat on the ocean, and come to America to ask you what was the matter.

TIGER IN FAREWELL SAYS HE'S SURE OF AMERICA'S AID

Continued from First Page.

my mind about a week ago to make here to-night a long and elaborate speech to prove a great many things that need not be proved, and to tell you many things which you know as well as I do, but Miss Anne Morgan was good enough to let me know that I had better not speak, and I agreed with her opinion."

Miss Morgan looked astonished, then joined in the general laughter. Clemenceau went on:

"Why should I speak? I have got a sore throat. I am tired, I am old, and I want very much to go to bed. (Laughter and applause). But, all this will not prevent me from saying once more what I ought to say. I came to this country, as the chairman said so vividly, to accomplish a duty which nobody asked me to accomplish, and some people even did not seem to like the idea that I was going to do my duty. I came to appeal to the American mind, and the answer came from American hearts. I could not do otherwise but give my heart to those who gave their hearts to my country."

"But now a sorry time has come. No more question of killing, of dying, of inflicting wounds and bleeding. Now the time for peace, for duty, for duty which may be harder than it seems. Before the enemy I never saw aught but courage. I never saw any action of man but courage and duty. In peace time when the duties that are expected from you are accomplished, so to speak, in the dark, when nobody is grateful as they ought to be, very often when you are abused because you did well and glorified when you did wrong—these are particularly hard times, and France experienced them."

"America left after having disinterested herself from the execution of the treaty. I know the feeling was all right. I do not suspect a moment that there was in American heads anything other than this, that they had accomplished their duty and could leave the right to other times. They thought, seeing the soldiers coming home, we are through. The trouble is you were not through, at least we were not. We were left and struggled and suffered, and we were not paid, and we have to bow and spend money for reparation that Germany ought to have paid, but which nobody has found any ways to oblige her to pay. In that way we suffered and we did not complain. But as far as I am concerned I suffered very much when I heard that we were charged with being militarists and imperialists in America. And that made me jump, if I should say so, from my very pleasant seat on the ocean, and come to America to ask you what was the matter."

"What the matter was, I know it now. The matter was that you were not well informed. The matter was that you did not know what was our condition. The matter was that you thought France was militaristic and imperialist, when Germany was militaristic and imperialist. And the fact was that as soon as you understood it I heard but one cry—'Vive la France!'"

"I was especially moved—I have to say it—this cry came from young and old ladies. It is ladies who cried most 'Vive la France!' and whether they had blond, black or gray hair, I was more and more moved by this feeling and by this cry. For this I want to thank you."

Appeals for a Decision.

"In a few hours I am going to sail back, having accomplished a mission which I have not received, as I told you, but hoping that I give you a reason to think over to ponder on. You see, in France we are almost at the eve of the greatest difficulties we have encountered since the end of the war. We have been quarreling too often with England, and this might have been avoided if America had been there."

"We do not ask for anything. I do not ask for pity. I do not ask for charity. I do not ask for help. 'If you think that you are not quite at the end of your duty, then it is for you to judge. I have no advice to give you. I simply say this: In 1776, when you wanted to liberate yourselves, you called for philosophers, and you called for men; and with the French ideas of the eighteenth century you made that wonderful Declaration of Independence, which was more than a book, for it was an act. If you think that now this great motion for liberation has carried France and its part of Europe through wars for independence and it is thought that you can do something for them, as has been done for you, my friends, it is for you to judge."

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Judge Gives Spelldown With Ten Simple Words

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court chuckled quietly yesterday while lawyers and government officials in the Federal Building struggled vainly to spell correctly a list of ten simple words, all commonly written and spoken, which he had propounded to them. The list, which is a clever combination of words, follows:

Supersede, innuendo, inoculate, rarely, vilify, repellent, plagu, ebbarsas, harass, picnicking.

And Mrs. Gibson. He had told Mr. Baruch on the train, "I want to be in your house just what you say in the country, 'home folks.'" After dinner he meditated, as he rested, upon the speech he was to give later at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

A gift of \$9,838 francs (about \$4,855 at present exchange) was handed to Clemenceau at Mr. Baruch's home last night by Oscar Douglas, president of a copper mining company of Clemenceau, Ariz.

The physician who examined Clemenceau a few days after his arrival in this country, Dr. Frederick S. Le Clercq, called on him again last evening. To him Clemenceau said: "I feel so good I do not need to be on a diet any longer."

After the Pennsylvania Hotel meeting last night Clemenceau went to his state-room on the liner Paris, aboard which he will leave for France at noon to-day.

RUSSIANS PROTEST ON ALLIES' NEW DEMAND

Three Proposed for Each Nation and Reds Withdraw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 12.—Under the guise of a modification of their original plan for the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the Allies put in to-day a demand that each nation be allowed a maximum of three warships of 10,000 tons each in the Straits of the Black Sea, either in peace or war, and an unlimited number for any belligerent. The original allied proposal was for three warships, only one of which might exceed 10,000 tons, and this provided the Black Sea States disarmed, but otherwise no nation was to be allowed a force stronger than that of the most powerful Black Sea country. Hence, should the Russians possess only one or two light craft, each other nation would be restricted to this number.

The Russians instantly became aroused when the Allies' proposal was broached, insisting that the modified plan was more of a menace to them than the original. The Russian experts led the discussion, and the Russians are sending another note of protest to-night.

Other new provisions of the allied plan include: First—That each Power shall notify the Straits Commission what ships it intends to have in the Black Sea. Second—That no responsibility shall attach to Turkey for the ships that pass and remain in the Black Sea.

Third—That belligerent ships cannot capture or exercise the right of search in the zone of the Straits, and must not remain in the Straits more than twenty-four hours.

Fourth—That airplanes shall fly through the Straits within a zone fifteen kilometers wide.

It is proposed that the Powers shall have the same rights as before the war to maintain their fleets in front of Constantinople.

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